

MONTAGUE PLEADS FOR HONEST VOTE

Declares That It Is Primal Remedy for Corruption in Politics.

TRUST MAGNATES SHOULD BE JAILED

Former Governor Closes Democratic Campaign With Rousing Speech at Jefferson. No Sense in Trying to Break Solid South.

FORMER Governor A. J. Montague, who closed the campaign in Richmond for the Democrats in a brilliant speech at the Jefferson Hotel Auditorium last night, was given a splendid reception, and according to the officers on duty at the doors, almost as many persons were turned away as could find seats in the hall.

The speaker was never in better form, and when he had concluded his magnificent address of nearly two hours, men and women swarmed about him to shake his hand in congratulation. It was a little after 3 o'clock when the former Governor made his way to the stage, accompanied by prominent party leaders. His appearance was the signal for a prolonged demonstration, which nearly all the men and women present enthusiastically joined. They arose and cheered vigorously for more than three minutes, and this manner of applause was often repeated as the ex-Governor hammered away at the Republican administration and appealed for a return to old-fashioned Democratic principles.

Captain E. B. Thomason called the meeting to order, and presented Mr. James Alston Cabell as the presiding officer. Mr. Cabell made a brief speech, in which he said, much cheering, "I am a Democrat because I am a white man and a Southerner."

Not the Proper Time.

In opening, Mr. Montague discussed the effort to break the solid South, and said this was not the proper time, nor were the Republican methods suggested acceptable.

"It is unwise, demoralizing and perhaps fatal to free institutions to continue one party in power indefinitely," he said. "The shifting of administrations or the change of parties from time to time is essential to the perpetuity of our free institutions, and especially alarming and fatal is the attempt to link party administrations as a means of perpetuating party power, for by so doing the thing will come when you cannot break the grip of party government and oligarchy will ensue. The genius or spirit of the campaign is the constant seductive holding out to the people that the government will do certain things or enact certain legislation in return for votes, and sometimes great financial consideration. The secret of this materialistic policy finds its life and energy in a protective tariff, enacted for the privileged few first and the government second."

Under this head of his argument, Mr. Montague declared that the monopolies or special privileges, with all their demoralizing and corrupting influences, both in business and in politics, are the seat of our evils, and the unjust exercise of the taxing power of the government.

Cannot Trust Them.

"This discriminating," he continued, "discriminates and makes one-sided our commerce at home, and invites the hostility, politically and commercially, of nations abroad, thus retarding both internal and foreign trade."

"No human being can be good enough to be entrusted with the exclusive power to fix the price, quality and quantity of any great staple of commerce. The inherent weakness and cupidity of human nature could not resist such easy opportunity for aggrandizement."

"The cures for these evils appear to be two. First, where we have taxed away competition on any given home-made article, remove such tax upon similar imported articles. The absence of competition makes monopoly, and monopoly citizens, and the presence of competition breaks monopoly."

"The second remedy I would suggest is, imprisonment, not fine, the individual managers of these monopolistic corporations."

Political Evils Worse.

"The political evils are of an even more demoralizing character, as it witnessed by the record in the recent disclosure of Mr. Hearst. These remarkable letters indicate irrefutably a wicked policy to debase every department of our government, State and national, as well as the suppression and corruption of the press."

"Why, though it may not prove all, I believe, the speaker amid applause, his honest elections, for you can no more maintain republican institutions upon a dishonest ballot than you can float the American navy in the sands of the Desert of Sahara, and a great many bold and fearlessly on the side of Democracy, for which he was often liberally applauded."

ARTILLERY GOING

Four Companies to Be Sent From Atlantic Coast to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Four companies of coast artillery from the Philippines about March 1st next, making the journey from New York via the Buz Canal. This order is in accordance with the plan adopted for the improvement of the fortifications of the Philippines. One gun company will be sent to the Bataan Peninsula, and another to the entrance of Manila Bay, and two gun companies and one mine company will be located at Fort Mills, on Corregidor Island at the mouth of Manila Bay. About December 1st, two mine companies will be sent to the Philippines.

There are at this time only two companies of coast artillery in the Philippines.

SURPRISE FOR MORSE

Letter Addressed to Comptroller of Currency Contradicts His Statement.

NEW YORK, October 30.—United States District Attorney Sumner sprang a surprise on Charles W. Morse to-day in the hearing before the United States Circuit Court, when he read a letter addressed to the Comptroller of the Currency, W. B. Ridgely, and signed by other directors of the New Amsterdam Bank, saying that Mr. Morse was not directly interested in the loan of more than \$125,000 made to his secretary, Miss Katherine A. Wilson. Mr. Morse had just testified that the loan was made in his behalf.

Mr. Stimson laid great stress on the liquidation of the bank on October 14th, through the purchase by the bank of 2,000 shares of its stock, and a \$100,000 loan to Mr. Morse. Mr. Morse said the amount should have been charged against the \$135,000 which he had turned into the bank just before the situation arose.

"You say you were solvent on October 14th?" asked Mr. Stimson.

"Yes," replied the witness.

And yet, according to your statement, you agreed with Mr. Curtis to charge off the books of the bank a perfectly good account of \$50,000 as a loan?"

"That's not the right way to put it," retorted Mr. Morse, firmly. "I was holding 6,000 shares of its stock, 4,000 of the Mercantile and 2,000 in the National Bank of North America. I did not consider that it was much to ask the bank to pay \$10 a share on the 6,000 shares when I had given the bank \$135,000."

The Heinz loan of \$212,000 was entered into briefly. Mr. Morse explained that the loan was made on supposedly good collateral. Mr. Curtis refused to make this loan and Mr. Morse afterwards put it through.

DEATH OF SOCIAL LEADER

Mr. William Astor, Arbitrator of the "400," Passed Away Last Night.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Mr. William Astor, who for thirty years has been regarded the social leader of New York, died to-night of heart disease at his home on Fifth Avenue. For nearly four weeks Mrs. Astor, who was eighty-two years old, had been in critical condition, owing to the return of a heart ailment.

Despite her advancing years, Mrs. Astor continued to hold her social domination up to a year ago, when failing health compelled her to retire into comparative seclusion.

The society functions given and presided over by Mrs. Astor have come down into history as the most brilliant on record. It is said that the ballroom in the mansion on Fifth Avenue would accommodate 1,000 people. It was Mrs. Astor who established the famous "400" list, her guests being confined to that number of names. In 1905, however, Mrs. Astor was said to have "let down the bars," when she invited 1,200 persons to one of the most memorable social events ever given in New York.

Mrs. Astor died in Paris in 1892, took little part in the social activities his wife enjoyed. Mrs. Astor before her marriage was Miss Caroline Schermerhorn, a daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn, a well-to-do merchant. She was married to William Astor in 1854.

MADE THEM SHOOT HIM

Negro, in Jail in Tennessee, Avoided Being Shot by Fugitives.

KINGSTON, TENN., October 30.—A mob of about thirty men attacked the Roane County Jail early to-day and killed George Cook, held on the charge of murdering a white man. The mob entered the jail and made a search for Cook. All but two of the mob were masked, and their identity is not known. It is presumed the mob intended to hang Cook, as they had a rope in their possession.

However, when his cell was reached, he offered resistance and produced a razor. The mob then made a defense and cut one of the men in the mob. This, it appears, enraged the invaders, and Cook was shot dead. The sheriff's deputies are securing the direction to-day, a quest of evidence as to the members of the mob. Governor Patterson will be asked to order a reward for their apprehension.

Previous to the night he killed King, Cook was under a similar charge in Chattanooga, where he was arrested after escaping from this county, following the King crime.

Violated Law

Attorney-General of Arkansas Goes After Seventeen Insurance Companies.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 30.—Seventeen insurance companies are named as defendants in a suit filed by the Attorney-General of Arkansas, seeking the cancellation of the licenses of the companies and the assessment of penalties aggregating \$1,130,000.

It is alleged by the Attorney-General that the companies have violated both Federal and State laws in the formation of a combine to fix and control rates of the commissions to be paid agents.

May Wed Secretly

Report Has It Miss Elkins Wishes to Avoid Curiosity of Crowd.

NAPLES, October 30.—The latest sensation to be reported concerning the Duke of Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins is that the couple will marry privately and unknown to the public in order to escape the curiosity of the crowd. Then after the occurrence they will announce the fact officially, giving at the same time the date of their wedding.

It is reported also that the duke and his wife will land at Naples on the arrival of the duke's yacht, and for a short time be the guests of the duke's brother and his wife, the Duke and Duchess of Aosta.

KNOW MURDERERS OF CAPTAIN RANKIN

Governor of Tennessee Has the Information for the Grand Jury.

KNOW MEN WHO SHOT AND PUT ON THE ROPE

Whole Number Did Not Exceed Thirty-Five—Inquiry Will Be Prosecuted, and the State Will Have Ample Evidence to Convict.

CAMP NEMO, REEL FOOT LAKE, TENN., October 30.—"We know who fired the shot and who put the rope around Rankin's neck," said Governor Fatterman in a statement this afternoon just before his departure for Union City, where a special grand jury is investigating the night rider depredations in this section, which culminated recently in the murder of Captain Quintin Rankin.

The Governor said: "The proof which has thus far developed is positive as to the guilt of some of the men under arrest and implicates many others. This will all be presented to the court at the proper time, and a long step has been taken to discover and suppress lawlessness in this region."

"Conditions have been extremely bad, the night riders going from one lawless act to another until the culmination came with the murder of Captain Rankin and the attempted murder of Colonel Taylor. We know who fired the shot and who put the rope around Rankin's neck. The number of men actually at the killing was probably not more than ten, while some stood guard and others held the horses. The whole number engaged in the undertaking did not exceed thirty-five. The inquiry will be further prosecuted, and the State will have ample evidence to convict."

The confessions of Fernier, Hogg and Morris substantiate, it is said, that of Tid Burton. They will be taken to Memphis for safe keeping.

Three more prisoners were brought in to-day.

WHITMORE NOT GUILTY

After Two Hours' Deliberation, the Jury Acquit Him of Murder.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., October 30.—After being out two hours, the jury in the case of Theodore Whitmore, charged with the murder of his wife, whose battered body was found on December 26th of last year in a swamp near Harrison, N. J., to-night returned a verdict of not guilty.

Whitmore's defense was an alibi, by which he was able to establish by witnesses who testified to having seen him in New York at the time of the commission of the crime.

Whitmore was much affected when the verdict was announced and threw his arms around his attorney and enthusiastically kissed him.

MILLION AND QUARTER

Western Maryland Railroad Will Spend That in New Equipment.

BALTIMORE, MD., October 30.—The Western Maryland Railroad has agreed to spend within the next few months \$1,250,000 on new equipment. The company has asked builders to furnish for 5,000 all-steel gondola freight locomotives, three switch locomotives and ten caboose cars.

The railroad also has agreed to place an order for 500 steel underframe gondola hopper cars. The order is the largest announced from any system in the South for more than a year.

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ENTERTAINED AT AMOY

Officers and Men of Second Division of Fleet on Shore.

AMOY, October 30.—Rear-Admiral Emory commanding the second squadron of the United States Atlantic fleet, came ashore this afternoon and made a formal call on Prince Yu Long and Lian Tun-Yen, vice-president of the foreign board, who are representing the imperial government in the Philippines. The Americans later 1,500 men of the fleet and 124 officers landed.

No special program had been arranged for the entertainment, and the men spent the time wandering about the temple and reception grounds. The places most frequented by the Americans were the bazaar and the branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The post-office and the offices of the exchanges were swamped with work and the student interpreters were in constant demand.

The illumination of the fleet this evening was the cause of the greatest wonder and admiration of the Chinese. This evening 124 officers of the fleet were entertained at dinner by the Imperial Chinese commissioners and the reception committee of Chinese. The menu was native.

The dining-room was beautifully decorated with flowers and dwarfed trees, which had been trained in fantastic shapes to represent flowers, boats, men, deer, pagodas, etc.

REBUKE FOR PRINCE

Russia Does Not Like Utterances of Servant of Prince.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 30.—The audience of Prince George, the crown prince of Serbia, with Emperor Nicholas to-day was of a purely private and unofficial character, Russia having insisted upon this preliminary condition to the prince's visit to Russia. As emphasizing this, King Peter's letter to Emperor Nicholas was presented by M. Paskievich, the Serbian premier, at a later date.

It is understood that Emperor Nicholas is dissatisfied with the necessity of abandoning bellicose tactics, which, he said, would find no support in Russia. The general attitude of Russia toward the Serbian crown prince is one of rebuke for Prince George's recent utterances at Belgrade.

BOMB NO. 24

Police and Public Miffed by the Depredations in Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 30.—Another bomb, the twenty-fourth in the series which have been directed against alleged gambling resorts, was exploded to-night in the rear of a saloon in Cottage Grove Avenue. Windows were shattered, and the explosion caused a panic among the patrons. The police and public have been mystified by the bomb hurler, who, in spite of all sorts of ruses and traps laid to catch him, has invariably escaped.

The bomb throwing is supposed to be an expression of displeasure manifested by the underworld against the police, who have been suppressing against resorts that are allowed to run.

FOR MRS. GOULD

Testimony in Her Behalf Introduced in Husband's Suit for Divorce.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Testimony calculated to upset the contention of Howard Gould's wife, Catherine Gould, in her suit for divorce from the late financier, was introduced to-day by the defense. The testimony was that of a woman, who was said to be a friend of Mrs. Gould's, and who testified that she had seen Mrs. Gould in connection with the late financier's affairs.

Miss Marjorie Sells said she never saw Mrs. Gould in connection with the late financier's affairs, and that she had never heard her use blasphemous language or act otherwise than a woman should.

WARRANT FOR CONSUL

Charged With Embezzling an Estate Valued at \$12,000 to \$15,000.

NEWARK, N. J., October 30.—A warrant charging August Liberknecht, who is charged with embezzling an estate valued at \$12,000 to \$15,000, was issued in this city to-day. The warrant was issued by the district attorney, and is directed against Liberknecht, who is charged with embezzling an estate valued at \$12,000 to \$15,000.

The name of the American consul at Zurich was Adam Liberknecht, but the name given in the warrant issued here is August.

HEARING OIL CASE

WILKESBARRE, PA., October 30.—Twenty persons were injured, several of them seriously, when a coal train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad crashed into a street car to-day in Dorrance, three miles from this city.

Election Returns.

The Times-Dispatch's display of election returns will be the most complete and elaborate of the kind in the United States. Not only will all news be written by the marvelous telegraph, but the results will be given by moving picture machines, caricatures and a band of music.

WEATHER.

Fair.

TAFT HITS HARD AT LABOR LEADER

Delivers Sledge-Hammer Blows at Legislation Demanded by Gompers.

NOT TO BE DETERRED, WHATEVER LABOR DOES

He Is Confident Many of the Wage-Earning Class Will Support the Republican Ticket, Because He Knows of Their Intelligence.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 30.—Sledge hammer blows at the Gompers-Bryan labor legislation plans were delivered here to-night by William H. Taft before two immense audiences.

The attempt of Mr. Gompers, he declared, with great emphasis, to deliver the labor vote of this country is as audacious an act of political infidelity as has ever occurred in the history of politics. It is most reassuring to note that the men associated with Mr. Gompers, the executive council of the Federation of Labor are falling away from him in this effort of his to make the Federation of Labor a political factor.

"The men who decline to follow him are Mr. Mitchell, Mr. James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Daniel Keefe, head of the Longshoremen's Union; Mr. W. D. Ryan, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers; Mr. A. L. Faulkner, president of the Window Glass Workers of America; Claude Worth, secretary and treasurer of International Dredge Workers; Charles McCarthy, grand president of Tug Firemen and Linemen's Association; W. E. Fuller, president Elevator Employes; J. D. Jan, international secretary of the Shovel and Dredge Men, and many others high in the councils of labor organizations. It is a struggle for political existence on the part of Mr. Gompers, and he is willing to resort to every extreme method possible to secure success."

After asserting that the protective system was decidedly the most important consideration for the American workmen, Mr. Taft added:

"Mr. Gompers is willing to have a return of the conditions that existed in 1892, so frequently described by him at that time. If only he can secure what he regards as the proper legislation concerning injunctions. He proposes to abolish injunctions in industrial disputes where the injunction is issued to protect the interests of a person whose business is injured by the lawless acts of workingmen, and this by statute. He also proposes to legalize the secondary boycott, although many trades unions have distinctly renounced the use of the secondary boycott as an instrumental in industrial disputes, which is un-American, un-American and which is certain to react upon the user."

"President Roosevelt, in a letter to Mr. Bryan, has inquired of him whether the Democratic platform is to be taken as favoring this plan of Mr. Gompers, which Mr. Gompers asserts to be a fair one, saying that it was agreed between Mr. Gompers and Mr. Bryan that the labor interests had been demanding from Congress should be a part of the Democratic platform. Mr. Bryan has refused to answer Mr. Roosevelt's questions, and therefore we may take it that he has agreed to the plan of Mr. Gompers."

Will Not Be Deterred.

After expressing the belief that the legislation which Mr. Gompers proposed would be unconstitutional, Judge Taft continued:

"The charge that I ever sentenced a man without a full hearing, or made any order affecting his wages without a full hearing, is altogether unfounded and false, and it is one of those falsehoods circulated for awakening the prejudices of the ignorant or uninformed."

"I wish here to say that, no matter what labor may do under the pernicious influence of Mr. Samuel Gompers and those associated with him in this campaign, if I am successful, the political position of labor organizations will not deter me in the slightest from doing what I can to add proper labor legislation in the future, and will not in any way diminish my constant interest in the securing to those who earn their living by their own hands and their brow as near an equal opportunity for progress toward better things as human society can afford them."

"I am confident that many of the wage-earning class will support the Republican ticket, because I know their intelligence, and I am sure that they are able to determine their real interests and will not be led astray by the fustian and buncombe of such appeals as those which Mr. Gompers is now making to his supposed followers."

COMPLAINS AGAINST A. C. L.

South Carolina Man Asks That All Overcharges Be Returned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30.—John N. Voorhees, who conducts a garden produce business in St. Andrews, Charleston, S. C., has written and instituted a complaint against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company and other railroads, alleging overcharges for the transportation of vegetables from South Carolina points to New York City.

The complainant alleges that at various times the overcharge has aggregated nearly \$1,500. He demands repayment of the sum of the overcharges, and asks for an order fixing a maximum rate for the shipment of his products.

CAUSES AMUSEMENT

White House Issues Statement, Saying the Trick Is Too Palpable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30.—The following official statement was issued from the White House to-night: "At the White House the announcement of Mr. Rockefeller through the press agency of the Standard Oil Company, was regarded with some amusement in view of what the administration has done to the Standard Oil Company and of the bitter hatred borne by the Standard Oil Company toward the administration."

"It is a perfectly palpable and obvious trick on the part of the Standard Oil people to try to damage Taft—a trick so palpable that it can deceive no one."

BRYAN TO ROCKEFELLER

Says He Is Supporting Taft Because Taft Is for Him.

NAPOLÉON, O., October 30.—William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President, gave out a statement here to-day, commenting upon the declarations of John D. Rockefeller, made in New York yesterday, that he would vote for William H. Taft. Mr. Bryan said he was not surprised at the declaration of Mr. Rockefeller, after the Standard Oil Company and the Republican party have been so closely related that many of their interests are identical.

Mr. Bryan's statement follows: "The morning papers publish a statement from Mr. Rockefeller giving his reasons for supporting Mr. Taft. He says: 'If for no other reason, I support Mr. Taft because, on comparing him personally with Mr. Bryan, his chief opponent, I find the balance of fitness and temperament entirely on his side. The election of Mr. Taft will, I believe, make for law and order and stability of business. He is not a man inclined to rash experiments or to impede a return of prosperity by advocating measures as subversive of industrial progress as Mr. Bryan's.'"

"There are several things about this statement that deserve attention. The first clause says if for no other reason. But there is already a reason. He is for him. He is for Mr. Taft because Mr. Taft is in sympathy with the trust. Mr. Taft has been making speeches for many weeks, and he has not yet dwelt upon the inequities of the trusts or pointed out the injustice done to the American people by them. No wonder Mr. Rockefeller says Mr. Taft's election will make for law and order. This is false. Mr. Rockefeller's corporation is the most notorious law-breaker in the United States, and he is for Mr. Taft because he does not want the law enforced. If he thought that Mr. Taft would enforce the law against the Standard Oil Company and favored the enactment of more stringent laws against the Standard Oil Company, as I do, he would not be for Mr. Taft."

Stability for What Business?

"Mr. Rockefeller also says that Mr. Taft's election will make for stability of business. What kind of business? Stability in the trust business is what he means. He wants to see the Standard Oil Company and the steel trust, through Messrs. Rockefeller and Carnegie, were credited with furnishing the funds for the Republican campaign."

He emphasized the labor planks of the Denver platform, and made an appeal for the laboring men to stand together and support the national Democratic ticket if they expected the remedial legislation they desired.

Mr. Bryan had something to say about Secretary Root, who is credited with having stated that Mr. Bryan's election would be a menace to the country.

Mr. Root has made an argument against the election of Senators by the people," he remarked. "I am not surprised. No man in public life has more reason to fear an election at which the people vote."

"He also thinks my election would be a menace to the country. That is not surprising. He began his legal career with a defense of Boss Tweed, and has been so intimately associated with the big law-breakers ever since that he would naturally resent the Democratic idea of enforcing the law impartially against offenders."

After traveling up and down and across the State of Ohio to-day, William Jennings Bryan arrived here at 5:30 o'clock to-night, and was the recipient of a monster demonstration. A dozen or more marching clubs, bearing torches and headed by bands, paraded through the principal streets and escorted the candidate to the Central Armory, where he spoke to a vast crowd, who wildly cheered him.

Later, he went over to the Central Armory and spoke again to another great crowd.

Hits Rockefeller and Carnegie.

Beginning at Napoleon early to-day, another tour of the Buckeye State, Mr. Bryan hurled an avalanche of condemnation upon the heads of John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie wherever his train stopped. The Democratic candidate had observed authorized statements by the two financiers that they were supporting Mr. Taft.

Of Mr. Rockefeller, he said that the oil magnate was supporting Mr. Taft because Mr. Taft was supporting him, and concerning Mr. Carnegie, he accused him of absorbing a competitor of the steel trust, and thus securing the approval of President Roosevelt.

He said that the steel trust to-day "is supporting Mr. Taft as it helped to secure his nomination."

Not Obligated to Trusts.

"He said that the fact that more than 50,000 Democrats had contributed voluntarily to the Democratic campaign fund, and said: "I would rather be elected President by the aid of 50,000 Democrats, each giving a little, than to be elected President by the contributions of a few great trust magnates and then have them come to the back door of the White House and tell me what I must do in order to pay them back."

To-day's journey through the State was but a repetition of the visit a week ago. Great demonstrative crowds turned out everywhere to greet the candidate.

Mr. Bryan made ten speeches in Ohio, stops being made at Napoleon, Toledo, Bowling Green, Findlay, Fremont, Sandusky, Bellevue, Lorain and here.

Northern Indiana will claim Mr. Bryan's attention to-morrow, previous to his arrival at Chicago to-morrow night.

Tilt With Spectator.

BOWLING GREEN, O., October 30.—Mr. Bryan's speech before a large crowd here to-day was enlivened by a hot colloquy between a man in the crowd perched on the seat of a wagon and Mr. Bryan.

The candidate was discussing the tariff, explaining that the Democrats were demanding reduction, while the Republicans were promising revision. "How will reduction of the tariff help the unemployed?" the man asked. "Are you a Republican?" Mr. Bryan inquired. "And what is your name?" "Never mind that; answer the question."

"That," said Mr. Bryan, "gives you a fair sample of his idea of justice. He knows who I am, but I have no right to know who he is."

"I made 127 speeches for you all over the United States. But you answer my question."

"Well, sir, you ought to be making speeches this year. Tell me who you are."

"Answer my question."

"The crowd began to hiss, and cried: 'Go ahead, Mr. Bryan.'"

"Well, my friends," said Mr. Bryan,

BRYAN FLAYS THE LEADING REPUBLICANS

John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, President Roosevelt and Taft Get It.

SECRETARY ROOT IS ALSO A GOOD TARGET

Began His Law Career Defending Boss Tweed, and Has Been Intimately Associated With Law-Breakers Ever Since, Says Mr. Bryan.

CLEVELAND, O., October 30.—Heaping denunciation upon the heads of John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, because, as he charged, of their connection or sympathies with the trusts, William J. Bryan, in this city to-night, brought to a close another strenuous day of campaigning. The principal meeting was held in the big Central Armory.

Launching at once into the issues of the campaign, the Democratic candidate discussed the Democratic platform, laying stress on the planks relating to the guaranteeing of deposits, public ownership of railroads, contributions and the trusts. The two latter topics furnished him the themes for his attacks on the financiers, the President and Mr. Taft. The Standard Oil Company and the steel trust, through Messrs. Rockefeller and Carnegie, were credited with furnishing the funds for the Republican campaign."

He emphasized the labor planks of the Denver platform, and made an appeal for the laboring men to stand together and support the national Democratic ticket if they expected the remedial legislation they desired.